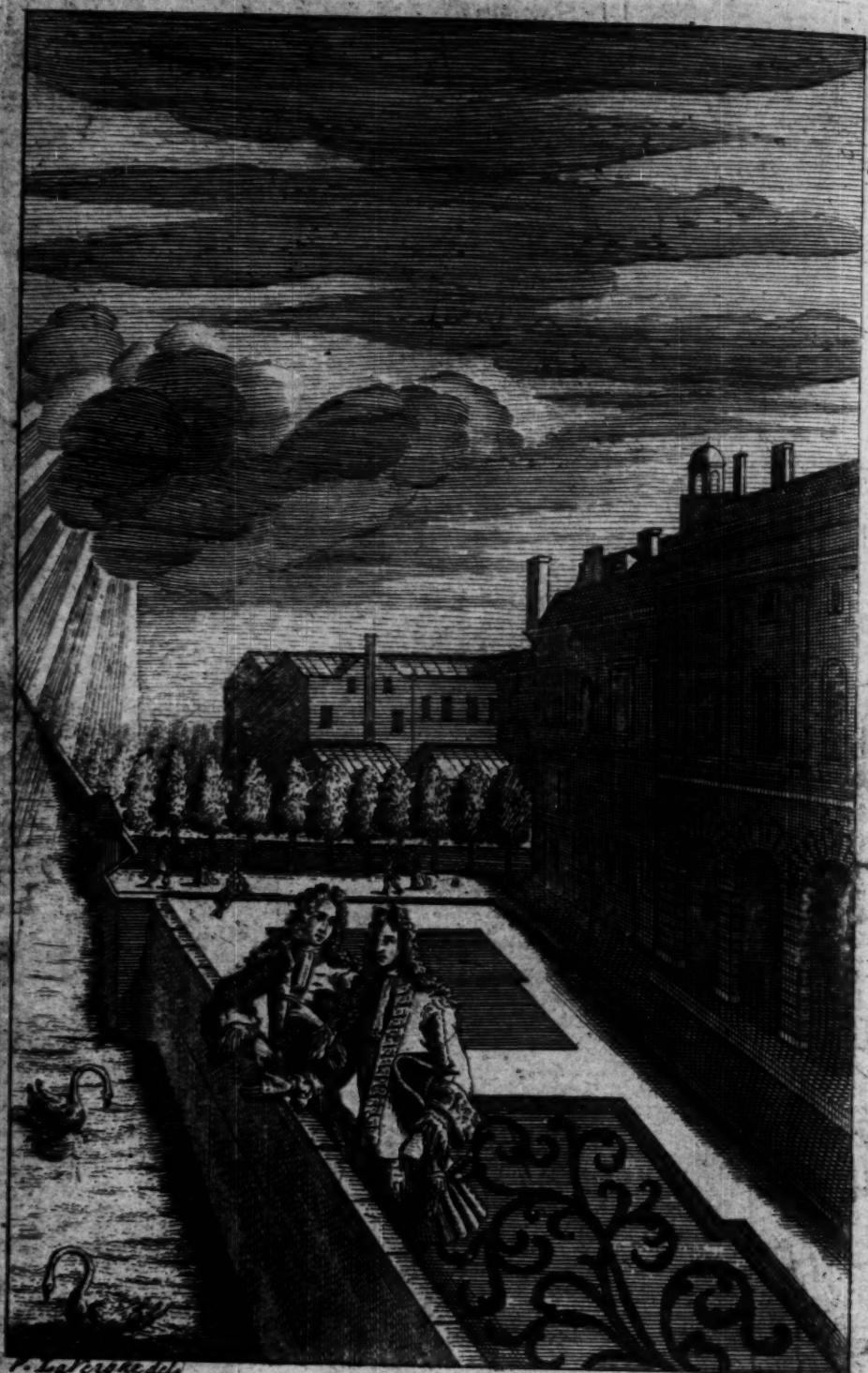


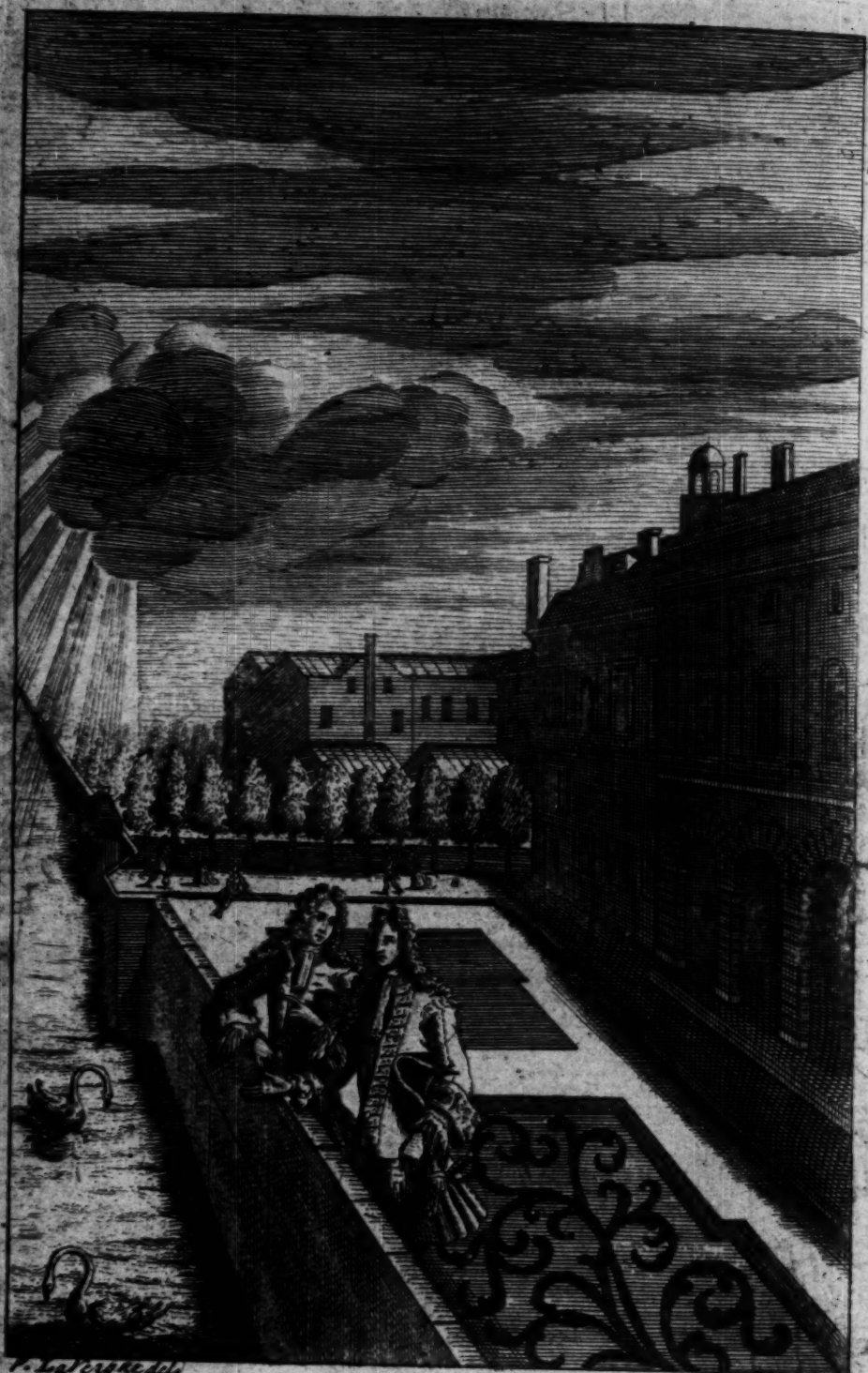
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THE
HISTORY

OF THE
House of Lorraine.

WITH
An EXACT GENEALOGY.

OF

That Most Illustrious FAMILY,

AND

Some Account of his Serene Highness the
DUKE of LORRAINE, now re-
siding in England.

Done from the FRENCH.

*Great Souls by Instinct to each other turn,
Demand Alliance, and for Friendship burn;
Polish'd in Courts, and barden'd in the Field,
Renown'd for Conquest, and in Council skill'd;
Their Actions still proclaim them Good and Great,
And make the Hero and the Man Compleat.*

ADDISON.

L O N D O N:

Printed in the Year M, DCC, XXXI.

[Price Six-pence.]

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THE HISTORY

OF THE
FAMILY OF HOLLAND.

A FACT OF NEALOGY.

THE HISTORY OF THE FAMILY.

THE HISTORY OF THE FAMILY.

THE HISTORY OF THE FAMILY.

THE HISTORY OF THE FAMILY.

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THE HISTORY OF THE FAMILY.

M E M O I R S

O F T H E

House of Lorraine, &c.

IT is but natural to suppose, that the Residence of so Polite a Young Prince, as *His Most Serene Highness the Duke of LORRAINE*, amongst Us, from a People so politically speculative as the *English* are, should cause some Enquiry and Earnestness to know the History of his Descent.

In order to satisfy this native Curiosity of my Countrymen, I shall first give them a Genealogical Account of his Family, and next recite some Memoirs of that Illustrious Dukedom over which he presides. And for these Particulars we are beholden to our Good Allies the *French*, whom I shall occasionally quote as I make use of their Authorities.

In a Work intituled, *Les Souverains du Monde*, (i. e. *The SOVERAIGNS of the WORLD*) printed at the *Hague*, in the Year 1721. in
four

four Volumes, Octavo, (*pag. 326. Tom. III.*)
I find the following Genealogical Account
of this House and Family, *viz.*

The HOUSE of LORRAINE is
formed of Two Principalities, *viz.*

I. LORRAINE; which consists of, first,
Lorraine, and, secondly, *Vaudemont*.

II. ELBŒUF; which consists of, first, *El-
bœuf*, and that is divided into *Elbœuf*
and *Harcourt*; secondly, *Harcourt-
Armagnac*.

[*The Duke of Lorraine's Genealogy.*]

Leopold-Joseph-Charles, Duke of *Lor-
raine*, was born the 11th of *September* 1679.
Created Knight of the *Golden-Fleece*, in 1690,
and was invested in his Principality, by the
Treaty of Ryswick, in 1698. He was the
Son of *Charles-Leopold*, or *Charles IV.* born
the 7th of *April*, 1643, who died at *Lens*,
the 18th of *April*, 1690; and of *Eleonora-
Maria*, Daughter of the Emperor *Ferdi-
nand III.* She was born the 21st of *May*,
1653. Married the 27th of *February*, 1670,
with *Michael*, King of *Poland*; and the
6th of *February*, 1678, with *Charles* Duke
of *Lorraine*.

The

The Duke *Leopold*, their Son, espoused *Elizabeth de Bourbon*, Mademoiselle de *Chartres*, the Daughter of *Philip* Duke of *Orleans*: she was born the 13th of *September*, 1676, and married the 25th of *October*, 1698.

They had Issue,

I. A *Prince*, born the 16th of *August*, 1699, who died the 3d of *April*, 1700.

II. CHARLOTTA - ELIZABETHA, born the 21st of *October*, 1700. She died at *Luneville*, the 4th of *May*, 1711.

III. A *Princess*, born the 13th of *November*, and died on the 18th, 1701.

IV. A *Princess*, born the 31st of *December*, 1702. at *Luneville*, and died in 1703.

V. LEWIS, born the 28th of *January*, 1704, and died of the Small-Pox on the 10th of *May*, 1711.

VI. JOSEPH, born the 16th of *February*, 1705, and died in the Month of *March*, 1709.

VII. A *Princess*, born the 4th of *July*, 1706. and died the 14th of *June* following.

VIII. LEOPOLD-CLEMENT, Hereditary Prince, born the 25th of *April*, 1707.

IX. FRANCIS, born the 8th of *September*, 1708.

X. A

X. A Princess, born the 30th of *June*, and died the 28th of *August*, 1710.

XI. CHARLOTTA - ELIZABETHA, born the 16th of *October*, 1711.

XII. A Prince, born the 12th of *December*, 1712.

XIII. A Princess, born the 18th of *May*, 1714.

The Children of CHARLES IV. Duke of *Lorraine*, are,

I. Leopold-Joseph-Charles, Duke of *Lorraine*.

II. Charles-Joseph-John-Anthony, born the 24th of *November*, 1680, Grand Prior of *Castile*, in 1693; Canon of *Cologne* and *Trent*, in 1694; Bishop of *Olmütz* the same Year. And Bishop of *Osnabrug* the 14th of *April*, 1698. Coadjutor of *Treves* the 24th of *September*, 1710. Archbishop and Elector the 6th of *January*, 1711, upon renouncing the Bishoprick of *Olmütz*. He died in *December*, 1715.

III. One Daughter born, and died the 28th of *April*, 1682.

IV. Ferdinand-Joseph-Philip, born the 17th of *August*, 1683. Constituted General of the Artillery to the Emperor, in 1695.

V. Joseph-

V. *Joseph-Innocent-Emanuel*, born the 20th of *October*, 1685. Colonel of a Regiment of *Cuirassiers* under the Emperor, died the 25th of *August*, 1706. of the Wounds he received at the Battle of *Cassano*.

VI. *Francis - Anthony - Joseph*, born in the Month of *December*, 1689. Abbè of *Stablo* and of *Malmedy*, died in the Month of *July*, 1715.

Having thus, according to Promise, given the Reader an exact *Genealogy* of the Most Serene House of *Lorraine*, he is now to observe, That His present Highness now resident at the Court of *Great Britain*, is, the *Hereditary-Prince*, LEOPOLD-CLEMENT, (nominated among the *Issue* of Duke *Leopold* above-mentioned, Article VIII.) and is now in the 25th Year of his Age.

I shall next proceed to the *History* of this Most August House.

Monsieur LANGLET DU FRESNOY, in his *New Method of Studying History*, (Translated into *English* by *Richard Rawlinson*, L. L. D. and F. R. S. 1728.) pag. 206. informs us, that,

B

“ After

“ After the HOUSE of FRANCE, he
 “ knows no Family more *Ancient* than *This*
 “ of *Lorraine*; and yet, at the same time,
 “ no *House*, in whose *History* there is more
 “ of the Fabulous.”

A faithful Recital of the Particulars of
 the *Lorraine-Family*, I shall here give in
 Monf. *Fresnoy*'s own Words, viz.

“ Towards the End of the *Sixteenth*
 “ Century, the Branch of *Valois* was near
 “ Failure by the Death of HENRY III, and
 “ HENRY IV, then King of *Navarre*, his
 “ Successor, had it not been for his Love
 “ of the *French*; being of the Reformed
 “ Religion, which his Mother, *Anne d'Al-*
 “ *bret*, had caused him to embrace.

“ The PRINCES of the *House* of *Lorraine*,
 “ who had a great Share in the Govern-
 “ ment of the State, made the best Use of
 “ this Opportunity to set the Crown on
 “ their own Heads; and though this Am-
 “ bition got them not the Name of Ty-
 “ rants, yet they thought Themselves ob-
 “ liged to do *Two Things*. The *first* was,
 “ to treat *Hugh Capet* as an Usurper, and
 “ to brand all his Descendants with that
 “ odious

“ odious Name. The *second* was, Assert-
 “ ing Themselves to be the only Heirs of
 “ the Crown, in a regular Descent from
 “ *Charles the Great*.

“ They also attempted to prove their
 “ Descent from *Charles Duke of Lower*
 “ *Lorraine*, Brother of *Lotharius*, and
 “ Uncle of *Lewis V.* the last King of the
 “ Family of *Charles the Great*. Nothing
 “ else was preached in the Churches; and
 “ this Error had got so deep Root in the
 “ *Sixteenth* Century, that none scarce dare
 “ write to undeceive the People, though
 “ the Printing-Presses were daily loaded
 “ with publishing Libels to support this
 “ Fable. To such a height was Falshood
 “ arrived.

“ With much Assurance it was also as-
 “ serted, That the House of *Lorraine* de-
 “ rived its Original from *William*, the re-
 “ puted Son of *Eustace* of *Boulogne*, Ne-
 “ phew of *Sifrid*; and that this last De-
 “ scent was by the Male Line of *Charles*
 “ the *Great* from the Emperor *Arnold*.
 “ But they had forgot that this *William* is
 “ a supposed Prince, and that *Sifrid* was
 “ an Adventurer of *Normandy* and *Den-*
 “ *mark*, who ravished the Daughter of

“ *Arnold* the Elder, (his Lord, Earl of
 “ *Flanders*) and hanged himself; leaving
 “ behind him only a Natural Son, named
 “ *Adolphus*, from whom are descended
 “ the House of *Boulogne*.

“ This *Genealogy*, which came into Re-
 “ putation only in the *Sixteenth* Century,
 “ was at the same time attacked and de-
 “ fended by writing several large Volumes,
 “ the Authors of which were *Vasselbourgh*
 “ and *Rosieres*. The Work of this last
 “ Writer had like to have cost him his
 “ Life, for he was Prosecuted, Tried and
 “ Condemned; but obtained his Pardon,
 “ which the King granted, merely out of
 “ Respect to the *House of Lorraine*, as is
 “ particularly recited in the Sentence given
 “ against him, in the Year 1583.

“ In the *Seventeenth* Century, the In-
 “ junctions in relation to this Affair, which
 “ had been formerly given, were become
 “ obsolete, and this *Genealogy* was brought
 “ to a *Re-examination*; upon which it was
 “ found, that, the Princes of *Lorraine* were
 “ descended from *Gerard of Alsatia*, who
 “ in the Year 1048, was Duke of *Moscel-*
 “ *ana*, now *Lorraine*.

“ That

“ That this *Gerard* sprung from *Erchinoaldus*, Master of the Palace under *Clovis II.* King of *France*.

To be informed of the *True Genealogy* of these PRINCES, Monsieur *Fresnoy* refers his Readers to the Writings of Father *Vignier*, and *Chautereau le Fevre*; wherein he assures them is a full and plain Detection of the Fabulous Assertions broached by *Boulai*, *Champier*, *Vassellbourgh*, and *Rosieres*.

Such is the History of the House of *Lorraine*, as represented by this Learned *Frenchman*; upon which I shall not presume to make any Comment, but proceed to the *Hereditary-Prince* of that House, now resident among Us.

The Respects paid to this Gentleman, by our Nobility, seem almost universal; and are indeed no more than the just Reward of his Merit.

The *Maxims* and *Conduct* of his Illustrious Ancestor *Charles* the Vth, (Duke of *Lorraine*, General to His Imperial Majesty against the *Turks* and *French*) and Those of our present glorious *Administration*, are one
and

and the same. And it is the greatest Honour to His Serene Highness, that he is descended from a Hero, whose Example corroborates, and adds a Sanction to the Measures of the *British* Ministry; and we may from thence congratulate *Old-England* upon the Prospect of our lasting Security in those Measures, from the *Destination* of the Duke of *Lorraine*, by his intended Nuptials, to the *Empire*, who most certainly will have in his Eye the Rules of his Great Ancestor, and will then *chuse his Minister* by the *Pattern of our own*. To prove this, I refer my curious Reader to a Book intituled, *Political and Military Observations, Remarks and Maxims of CHARLES V. late Duke of Lorraine, General of the Emperor's Forces*. From a Manuscript left by him (never yet publish'd) printed at *London*, 1699. 8vo.

The *Latin Motto* of those Observations in the Title-Page, taken from *Livy*, quadrates with, and countenances our Measures; viz. *Iustum Bellum, quibus necessarium, & pia Arma, quibus nulla nisi in Armis relinquitur spes, i. e.* No War is just, but what is necessary; it is not right to take up Arms, if you have any Hopes of Success left without them.

In

In the said Work appear the following
Maxims:

P. 259. That Prince who compasses his
Ends by Treaty, deserves more Honour
than he who overcomes by Battle.

P. 254. It is safer to build on prudent
Measures, than on Fortune.

He that hazards least, plays the safest
Game.

By Circumspection in Peace, the Disas-
ters of War may be escap'd; the noblest
Conquest is where Love and Good Offices
obtain the Victory.

He who defends his Country by the
Sword deserves Honour, but he who main-
tains it in Peace deserves more.

Good Counsel and Intelligence is some-
times of more use than Arms.

War seldom answers the propos'd End.

To seek Peace by War, is like angling
for Fish with a golden Hook.

Over-

Overcome your Enemy by Policy, rather than Fight.

Wise Parlies do sometimes more than Armed Forces.

One may begin a War, but the Victorious only can end it.

Use as Friends those you would make yours, for Fire and Sword do but quicken Resistance.

Expose not to Hazard more than what cannot be avoided.

The Commonalty is more prompt to Rebellion than Battle, and apter to talk than fight.

Fortune is no where so inconstant, as in War.

It is not safe to disband Forces, while the Enemies are on foot.

Now these Maxims, most of which are *Pacifick*, are dropt from the Pen of the most Active and Valiant of Mankind; therefore
a Con-

a Conduct founded on such Principles is by no means pusillanimous or dastardly; no Captain was more esteemed or applauded, than the Author of these Reflexions.

P. 3. He, tho' renown'd in War, extols the Blessings of Peace, as a Treasury of Felicity; it is as Youth to Age, Light to Darkness, Health to Sickness; the heavenly Blessing, our Saviour's last Legacy, *My Peace I give unto you*; the Angels Anthem, Peace to Mankind; as a Calm to a Tempest; Order to Confusion; Summer to Winter; it spreads its Wings over particular Persons, as well as whole Nations; whereas War is the Consumer and Destroyer of them all.

Peace is so valuable, that Triumphs are not to be compar'd to it; an unjust Peace is more desirable than a just War.

They who have two Dwellings would part with one to keep the other in quiet. It is a Blessing never valu'd, till gone; it is like Harmony in Musick, the Disturbers of it ought to be cut off as Enemies to Mankind; no Treasure can be better employ'd than for its Preservation; such only desire not Peace, that would profit

fit by fishing in troubled Waters; it makes small Things increase, when by Discord Men are hurry'd and precipitated to the greatest Destruction.

They deserve Censure, who involve themselves in an uncertain War, in Expectation of an uncertain Good; by changing Peace for War, they expose to Misery all that are embarked in it with them: This is turning our Backs against our own Happiness, and opening a Door to Destruction: But such is Man's unhappy transitory State, that there is nothing so desirable, but he may find a Cause to dislike it; there is not a Preservative in Nature, that can banish Corruption, but it will grow in the Body Politick, as well as in the Human.

P. 9. His Highness, tho' a *Roman Catholic*, declares the known Principle of our Government, in point of Religion; that Mens Consciences are not to be driven, nor impos'd on.

Arguments and good Examples are better Nets to take the Multitude than Fire and Faggot; the imposing on Mens Consciences is Tyranny, and a vain attempting
to

to scale Heaven by worldly Ladders. But, where a Prince is bigotted by his *Levites*, he is carry'd away, even to the eclipsing and unmannings of his Person: It is God's Prerogative only to reign over Consciences; there is no Religion which hath not those that would sacrifice their All in Testimony of the Truth of what they profess; and tho' they differ, yet they all agree in this, that their Scope and ultimate End is Heaven. Neither is it material whether we go one Way or the other, so we get but thither. To shew a Traveller the best and surest Way to his Journey's End, is not to use Compulsion or Blows, but with Humanity and Gentleness, and by well-wishing Motives, shewing the Advantages of one, and the Dangers and Inconveniences of the other.

The Toleration of Religion is a great Benefit to Trading Countries; if you disturb the Bees they will leave off carrying in Wax and Honey, and betake themselves to another Place, where they may do it with more Safety; thus, as by not suffering Liberty many flourishing Countries have been impoverish'd and depopulated, so on the other hand, Liberty is the Enricher and Encourager of Nations,

tions, and the Encreaser of Wealth and Number of People, in which consists a Prince's Riches, as well as Safety.

These Sentiments of the Most Truly Great *Charles V.* a *Papist*, should make some pretended Protestants take Shame to themselves.

What may we not expect from the present Duke of *Lorraine's* growing Interest in the Empire, the Heir of his illustrious Ancestor's Virtues, as well as Dominions? How pleasing is our View, that he will study to mollify the Rigours of Spiritual Cruelty against the Protestants in *Hungary*, in the Vallies of *Piedmont*, in the Territories of *Saltzburg*, in *Poland*, in the whole Evangelic Body of *Germany*, repeating their Complaints at *Ratisbon*? that he will endeavour to revive the Edict of *Nantes*, issu'd by *Henry IV.* of *France*, in favour of the Protestants, and impiously revoked by *Lewis XIV.* and that he will assert the ancient Right of *CÆSAR*, the Emperor of the *Romans*, which was, That no Person should be chosen Pontiff of *Rome* without his Consent, and an Acknowledgment that he held his Power from him?

P. 23. Our Illustrious Writer describes with a graphical Pen the Adversaries of the present Ministry:

There are a sort of restless Men, never satisfied; no, not even with their own Choice; such, who, like the Rain-Bow, always oppose the Sun: Be the Government what it will, they are for Contradiction still, aspiring after what they enjoy not.

Eternal Exclaimers, Diseases in a Commonwealth; which, as gangreen'd Members, ought to be remov'd, cut off for the Good of the Body; they are the Vermin, Excrements and Nufances, of whom Nature should discharge itself, as a common Grievance; more dangerous sort of Brutes; at least their Sting should be taken from them, that their Poison may not swell that Part they would affect.

P. 33. Proper Instruments of Council should be chosen; and such ought to be remov'd, as shall, from a Pique and Spite, in opposition to another's Sense, seek out Reasons to overthrow the best Advice given, because it was not first proposed by themselves.

P. 38.

P. 38. His Highness proceeds: He who will live in Peace with his powerful Neighbours, must suffer, and not take every thing in the worst Sense; but give a grateful Twine to that, which, at another time, and under other Circumstances, might be called an Injury. Therefore Occasions of Contention are cautiously to be avoided.

By the Help of Able Ministers, Inconveniencies may be foreseen, and approaching Dangers prevented, by administering suitable Remedies, answerable to the present Pressures,

P. 44. His Highness finely expresses his Sentiments of *Ecclesiastical* Ministers of State. In Treaties, says he, Clergymen are the worst Choice; they, like Evil Spirits, ought to be conjur'd out of the Circle of Negotiations, and from having a Share in MANAGING the Civil Government, least they confound all Measures of Peace; they make the worst Statesmen; tho' they have the Voices of Doves, they bear Stings in their Tails; they come with Olive-Branches in their Beaks, but Experience hath taught that whenever they come to sit at the Helm, they occasion Discord and Confusion.

In

In fine, on all Points of Political Conduct, on Treaties, Leagues, Alliances, Peace and War, as presented in the Maxims of *Charles Vth of Lorraine*, I cannot pay His Present Highness a greater Compliment, than to inform him, *That he is come into a Country, whose Administration must have been professedly esteem'd and admir'd by his Immortal Ancestor.* An Authority in their Behalf far superior to that of the best Heads and Hearts among their Detractors.

Some malevolent Writers have made a great Stir, in relation to the Favour shewn by the late Duke of *Lorraine* to the *Chevalier de St. George*, in the Reign of the late Queen ANNE, and his refusing "to remove from his Dominions, a Person who pretended a Right to her Crown *." But those who make the Reflection upon this Illustrious House, ought at the same time to confess, that the *Printed Letter* said to be written in the *Chevalier's* Favour, and which was handed about by a Faction, who did all they could to lessen the Interest of a *Protestant*

* *Sup. to Q. ANNE'S Hist. p. 270.*

Sacceſſion to the Realms of *Great Britain*, was never acknowledged by the Duke of *Lorraine* to be *Genuine*; and therefore, among all impartial Judges, it will be looked upon, as no doubt it was, a meer Forgery.

To conclude theſe few *Historical Collections*, the fruitleſs Attempts of *W—P—*, Eſq; as well as of a diſcarded *Viſcount*, together with the unanimous Reception which the Duke of *Lorraine* meets wherever he goes, ſinks the Spirits of our *Anti-Courtiers* to the laſt Degree of Deſpondency. And our Country *Saint John*, the Farmer of *Dawley*, in his beloved Retirement, has, ſince the Duke's Arrival, been conſulting his Old Friend *Horace*, and hymning out his *Farewell to all aspiring Hopes*, in the following *Ode to Ambition*.

O D E.

O D E.

T O

AMBITION.

I.

O Cease, *Ambition*, to molest,
 The Quiet of this cheated Breast,
 With Hopes of Future Power;
 My Pleasure shall be to look back,
 Thankful I've once escap'd Thy Wreck,
 And to enjoy the Shore.

D

II. For

II.

For I, that *Statesman*, am no more,
 Who urg'd by Thee, and back'd by Pow'r,
 When ANNA fill'd the Throne;
 Made *Europe* tremble at my Name,
 And shook e'en BRUNSWICK's *lawful Claim*,
 To this *contested Crown*.

III.

But now my *Pow'r* and *Credit's* gone,
 My *Arts* contemn'd, my *Falshood* known,
 Dismiss me from *Thy Shrine*;
 By *Friends* deserted, scorn'd by *Foes*,
 What can my *Sanguine Hopes* propose,
 My *Laurels* I resign.

IV.

Can I in *Parliaments* preside,
 Can I the *Regal Councils* guide,
 Who'll trust this *Faithless Heart*?

Me

Me *Whigs* and *Tories* both disown,
 Whatever Monarch wears the Crown,
 Despair is still my Part.

V.

The luscious Hopes of *Fame* or *Pow'r*,
 Shall tempt my Prudence then no more,
 From *Dawley's* Rural Shade;
 Let Those, with *Popular Applause*,
 Assert their *King* and *Country's* Cause,
 Who *Neither* yet betray'd.

VI.

This Course my *Reason* bids me steer,
 But if the dire Mischance I hear,
 Of *WALPOLE's* hated Name,
 Again *Ambition* swells my Breast,
Envy and *Rancour* break my Rest,
 And *Reason* I disclaim.

VI.

Craftsmen, and Libels, I devise;

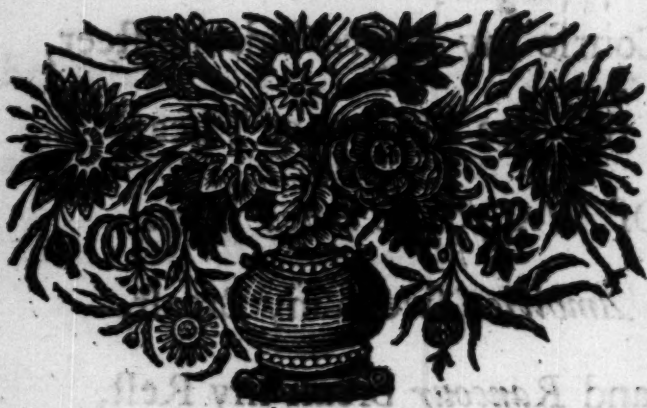
And jumble Rhapsodies of Lies,

His Merit to defame.

All Day, his Ruin I pursue;

By Night, sometimes, I've wrought it too,

But then, alas! I Dream.



THE

THE very best *Comment* that can be made upon the foregoing *Performance*, is Sir *Richard Steele's* Description of the *Vice* *.

“ All the great Evils, *says he*, which
 “ torment the Life of Man, are owing
 “ to that accursed Quality, Affection, or
 “ Disorder of the Mind, called AMBITION.
 “ Many noble Natures are from Age to
 “ Age seduced by it; and the Heart into
 “ which it once enters will soon bid adieu
 “ to every thing that is God-like, and in-
 “ sensibly receive into their Place diabolical
 “ Instigations and Resentments.

“ *Ambition* is the *Desire* of *Preheminence*,
 “ without regard to the *Means*, whether
 “ just or unjust.

“ The Lives of ambitious Men are go-
 “ verned by a greater Respect to their
 “ *Fame* than to their *Virtue*. When such
 “ Persons have gone thus far (such as our
 “ two at present Political Partners, W——
 “ P——, Esq; and the Lord Viscount
 “ B——) the *Appearance* which they

* ENGLISHMAN, Numb. XLVIII.

“ make

“ make in the Eye of the *Vulgar* grows
 “ more valuable than the *Opinion* which
 “ is conceived of them in the Eyes of
 “ the Good.”

This is the *Case* in which these two Gentlemen, after all their Efforts, will find themselves; but it is hoped, from this short Lesson, they will, in time, perceive their Error, and Read and Learn the just Maxims herein transcribed for their Private Use, and the Benefit of the Public.



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